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Estera

Search

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Type	Analytic–Agglutinative
Alignment	SVO
Head direction	
Tonal	No
Declensions	Yes
Conjugations	Yes
Genders	3
Nouns decline according to...	
Case	**Number**
Definiteness	**Gender**
Verbs conjugate according to...	
Voice	**Mood**
Person	**Number**
Tense	**Aspect**
Author	Stan0033

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Alphabet (28)
   2.1. Sound Mapping
3. Article
4. Gender (3) and person (10)
5. Number/Plural (es)
6. Negation
7. Complementizer
8. Elision

9. Derivational Morphology
10. Tense (12)
11. Aspect
12. Mood
13. Modality
14. Voice
15. Question Formation
    15.1. With question word
    15.2. With question particle
    15.3. Both
16. Comparison
17. The particles Se, Si
    17.1. Se
    17.2. Si
18. **Valency (4)**
19. Evidentiality
    19.1. **Reportative**
    19.2. **Quotation**:
    19.3. **Evidential**
    19.4. **Renarrative**
    19.5. **Epistemic reportative**
20. Compounding
21. Lexicon
    21.1. Big list of roots
22. Numerals
23. Inherjections
24. conjunctions, adverbs, preposition
25. Pronouns
    25.1. Personal
    25.2. Interrogative
    25.3. Relative
    25.4. Demonstrative
    25.5. Expletive
26. Phrases
27. Songs
28. Examples

Introduction

Estera is a latin-based regular conlang aimed to have rich agreement.

Its vocabulary is largely borrowed from english.

Alphabet (28)

A B C D E Ë F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

a b c d e ë f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

Sound Mapping

a	b	c	d	e	ë	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
		tʃ			ə					ʒ		

m	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	w	x	y	z	
									ʃ	j		

Article

	Singular	Plural
Indefinitive	N/A	N/A
Definitive	De	De

Gender (3) and person (10)

Gender is marked on verbs, adjectives, pronouns and nouns with suffix.

Singular	Suffix	Plural	Suffix
I	-um	We	-us -was -wos
You	-i	You	-is -yas -yos
He	-e	They (m)	-es
She	-a	They (f)	-as
It	-o	They (n)	-os

Gender suffix is the first suffix that must be added to a word before all other suffixes.

Number/Plural (es)

Plural suffixes can be placed on verbs, adjectives,pronouns and nouns. The suffix is always **-es after consonant or -s after vowel.**

The plural suffix must always be the last suffix placed on a word

Negation

See the Derivational morphology table

Complementizer

use word 'ke'

Example: He said that he will come = Seh ke xa kome

Elision

Elision is when two vowels are meeting at word boundaries. In that case we replace the last letter of the first word with '

Derivational Morphology

Function	Rule	Result	Example root	Derived form	Meaning
Noun	root + asion	Noun	est	estasion	being
Verb	root + e/a/o	Verb	est	este/esta/esto	to be
Adjective	root + e/a/o + l	Adjective	est	estel/estal/estol	being
Adverb	root + e/a/o + lo	Adverb	est	estolo/estalo/estelo	beingly
Agent	root + e/a/o + e/r	Agent	du	duer	doer
Concept	adjective + e/a/o + nes gerund + nes	concept		kalmnes estenes	calmness beingness
relationship/position/profession associated with / noun -> concept	noun + xip agent + xip			Frendxip Bakerxip	frienship bakership
Passive participle	root + e/a/o + n	Passive participle	est	estan	been
Past perfect participle	root + e/a/o + w	Past perfect participle	est	estaw	been
Present Active (doing / actor)	root + e/a/o + x	Present Active (doing / actor)	est	estax	one who is
Gerund (verbal noun)	root + e/a/o + ne	Gerund (verbal noun)	est	estene	being
Adverbial Verb Form	root + e/a/o + qi	Adverbial Verb Form	est	esteqi	while being
Repetitive action	r/re + root + e/a/o	Repetitive action	est	reste	be again

Imperative mood	root + e/a/o + y	Command/Request	est	estey	be!
Negation	{ne}-{adjective} {ne} {verb}	Negation	est	ne estum	I am not
Opposition	{on}{verb}	Opposite of	du	ondu	undo
Infinitive	tu (verb)	Infinitive	este	tu este	to be
without	noun + les		end	endles	endless
able	verb + abel		mek	mekabel	makeable
ably	verb + ablo		mek	mekablo	makebly
ability	verb + abilite		mek	mekabilite	makeability
beyond / surpassing / outward	awt + verb		ran	awtran	outrun
inward	en + verb		hel	enhel	inhale
too little / insufficient	onder + verb		perform	onderperform	underperform
too much / excessively	nad + verb		bërn	nadbërn	overburn
Countering the purpose	anti + word			anti-tank; anti-akt	anti tank; counter-act;
causing/characterized by (noun)	adjective + it		fer	ferit	fearsome
approximation	adjective + ix		red	redix	reddish
a person of (quaility)	adjective + ia		kuraj	kurajalia	courageous person
in the direction of	adjective + vod			envod	inward
In relation to	noun + ves		klok	klokves	clockwise
collective/join action compatibility/joint role/community	ko-(verb)		operat	ko-operat	cooperate

An organization of	agent + hud		prest	presthud	priesthood
Place where (verb) takes place	agent + y		refan	refanery	refinery

Tense (12)

Tense	Formation	Example
Present Simple	(verb)	este
Present Continuous	(verb) + do/edo	estedo
Present Perfect	este + (verb is perfect participle)	este estew
Present Perfect Continous	este + (verb is perfect participle) + e	este estewe
Past Simple	(verb) + h	esteh
Past Continous	(verb) + he	estehe
Past Perfect	(perfect participle of verb) + eh	esteweh
Past Perfect Continous	(perfect participle of verb) + ehe	estewehe
Future Simple	xa (verb)	xa este
Future Continous	xa (verb) + do/edo	xa estedo
Future Perfect	xa este (verb in perfect participle)	xa este estew
Future Perfect Continous	xa estedo (verb in perfect participle)	xa estedo estew

Aspect

Mood

Modality

Voice

Question Formation

With question word

Usually place the question word as first in the sentence.

Example: Where is the book? = W'este de buk?; How are you? = Haw esti?

With question particle

The question particle 'qi' turns a sentence into a question and also serves as focus depending on its position. It must always be palced after the word and can never be placed at the start of a sentence.

Example:

Is he coming = Komedo qi?

Is the room clean? = De rum klenal qi este?

Both

When you use both a question word and a question particles it serves:

- ask self

- repeat the same question that you were asked to condfirm you heard correctly

Comparison

More = mo

The most = demos

The particles Se, Si

Se

Se is a versatile self-directed particle.

I can mean myself,himself,herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves or themselves depending on which person it is used with.

Examples:

Brax se = I brush myself

Braxus se = We brush ourselves

Braxos se = They brush themselves

Si

The particle **si** means:

1. 'to self' or 'for self' when placed after a verb. Similarly to **se**, it changes depending on person. Example:

Mekumedo si kofi = I'm making (for) myself coffee

2. 'of self' (possession) when placed after a noun. Example:

Kar si este her = my car is here

3. Emotional/personal involvement - "I'm just"

volkedo si = I'm just walking

Valency (4)

Type	Particle	Meaning	Example
Intrasive	**Ø**	**do verb without object**	**fete = I fight**

Transitive	**Ø + object**	**do verb on object**	**fete frend = I fight a friend**
Reflexive	**se**	**do verb by/on self**	**fete se = I fight myself**
Reciprocal	**plural + se**	**do verb on each other**	**fetus se = I fight a friend (each other)**

Evidentiality

Reportative

direct report (someone directly told me) -> "somun toleh yat, qe..."

general narrative report (they said that…) -> "ses qe..."

impersonal report (it is said that…) -> "este sen, qe..."

collective rumor report (people say…) -> "persones ses qe..."

cascaded report (report-of-report embedding) -> _

Quotation:

direct quotative (he said “...”) -> "Het seh "..."

indirect quotative (he said that…) -> "Het seh, qe..."

Evidential

visual evidential (I saw…) -> "sieh..."

hearsay (someone told me…) -> "somun teleh yat..."

auditory hearsay (I heard that…) -> "herumeh, qe..."

inferential (must have happened / deduction from evidence) -> "probablo este hepenew"

Renarrative

renarrative (non-witness past report form) -> (subject)? + (verb in past perfect participle) -> (Het) sew

Epistemic reportative

speculative reportative (supposedly) -> (subject) + "uju" + (verb in past perfect tense) -> hi uju wen bay

doubtful reportative (allegedly) -> (subject) + "alejedlo" + (verb in past perfect tense) -> het alejedlo estew sew

neutral reportative (reportedly) -> (subject) + "reportehlo" + (verb in past perfect tense) -> het reportehlo estew sew

Compounding

In order to form a compound word, that is two words into one:

if the first word ends in vowel then replace the vowel with 'o' and add the second word

if the first word ends in consontant then add letter 'o' at the end and then the second word

Example:

starofeter = starfighter

seohors = seahorse

Lexicon

Big list of roots

....

Numerals

Inherjections

yas (yes), nes (no), halo (hello), bay (goodbye), eha (here!), eha ma (here I am), lete (may (imperative)), haye (c'mon/let's), ala (alas), oh/aw (ouch), oke (okay), ta! (so!), e! (well!), nemelo (indeed!), sorum (sorry), ferel (farewell)

conjunctions, adverbs, preposition

y (and), o (or), yet (yet), efas (if), zatas (that's why), sekas (as if), dotas (while), utas (until), alos (as long as), vesas (whilst), kosas (as soon as), vapes (although), tous (though), doas (whereas), delas (whether), zadas (in order to), bas (but contrast), vas (but correction), ass (as), sas (for)

plentes (plenty), ofelo (often), ryalo (rarely), kwate (quite), ashawedo (as far as), seme (same), ollo (only), neva (never), eva (ever/sometime), aves (always), amos (almost), alos (just time), jost (just). uns (one), even (even), menes (many/a lot/very), letolo (a little), olso (also), veso (still), ino (otherwise), egen (again), vexe (already/no more/ no longer /anymore), beralo (barely), foreva (forever), sun (soon), vedere (alright), molo (mostly), eni (any), eve (every), som (some), Hens (hence), ezol (at all), regardelo (regarding), oneva (sometimes), varies (various), mutlo (mutual), seldom (seldom), saxo (too), mebi (maybe), leklo (likely), das (thus), falo (therefore), den (then), od (than), naw (now), indelo (indeed), dedey (today), fodey (tomorrow), pedey (yesterday), simlanolo (likewise), unobeg (at first)

et (at), tas (so), ov (of/belonging to), fol (for/about), iz (throughout), wit (with), newit (without), betotelo (meanwhile), pone (at least), en (in/inside/into/within), awt (out/outside), on (on/onto), besad (beside), medu (between), alon (along), akro (across), od (from/by/since/out of), polos (up to), sedos (among), vurs (via), trus (through), kayis (toward/up to), durs (during), bevos (before), ledos (after), pess (past), veso (against), oseno (despite), sored (according to), toedes (together), lyak (like), axodo (because of), esed (except), bevond (beyond), onder (below/under), nad (above), okad (around), os (away), ëp (up), don (down), left (left), ret (right), zad (behind), bek (back), ped (in front of), nasad (sideways), ëpvod (upward), donvod (downward), leftvod (leftward), retvod (rightward), bekvod (backward), pedvod (forward), avod (onward), envod (inward), awtvod (outward), naopozlo (upside down), pedvod-bekvod (to and fro), engeneralo (in general), nex (oruyu), prex (bevol), ased (kasedal), hol (whole/all)

jost en kes (just in case), en eni kes (in any case)

Pronouns

Personal

Person	Subject	Object	Possessive	Reflexive	Dative (to me)
I	Ya	Yat	Yad	Yax	yam
You (sg)	Yu	Yut	Yud	Yux	Yum
He	Het	Hett	Hed	Hex	Hem

She	Hat	Hatt	Had	Hax	Ham
It	Hot	Hott	Hod	Hox	Hom
We	Wi	Wit	Wid	Wix	Wim
You (pl)	Vi	Vit	Vid	Vix	Vim
They	Dey	Deyt	Deyd	Deyx	Deym

Interrogative

Meaning	Form
When	Wen
How	Haw
Why	Xo
Where	We
Which	Vix
What	We / Wa / Wo / Wes
Who	Hu / Hwe, Hwo, Hus
How much/many	Hawe
Whom	Hum / Huma / Humo / Humes

Relative

Meaning	Form
When	Wendo
How	Hawdo
Because	xodo
Where	Dedo
Which	Vixdo
What	Wedo / Wado / Wodo / Wedos
Who	Hudo / Hwedo, Hwodo, Husdo
How much/many	Hawedo
whose	Humdo / Humado / Humodo / Humedo

Demonstrative

Meaning	Form
This	Des
That	Das
These	Deses
Those	Dases
Here	Her
There	Der
Such	Sax / Saxa / Saxo / Saxes
Like this	Vudes
Like that	Vudas
This way	Vuved
That way	Vaved
This much	Vamax
That much	Vomax

Expletive

Meaning	Singular form	Plural form
There is	Dex	Dexes
There is not	Nex	Nexes

Phrases

Songs

Examples

breezewiki

BreezeWiki source code

Documentation and more information

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